

Thoracic Spinal Epidural Hematoma

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Clinical Image

An 8 year old male presented to the emergency department with back pain. The pain was non-radiating, located in the midthoracic region, progressively increasing and made worse with walking. He reported a fall from a trampoline. An episode of urinary incontinence was observed while in the Emergency Department. Examination was significant for 3/5 strength in the bilateral lower extremities and a positive Babinski sign bilaterally. A MRI spine was

obtained which showed a non-enhancing heterogenous epidural lesion extending from T3 to T5 with anterior displacement of the spinal cord. He was taken to the operating room by neurosurgery, a T2-T6 laminectomy was performed. An epidural hematoma was excised. He was successfully discharged home after rehabilitation. Spinal epidural hematomas are a rare cause of spinal cord compression they are often associated with bleeding disorders, vascular malformations or trauma-as in our case.

